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## LETTER OF GEN. HARRISON ON DUELING.

The following letter from General Harrison on Duelling, breathes a fine and holy spirit. Every line of it shows him to be a moral and brave man.

We would only anticipate public opinion, were we to express our own, on the subject. We shall, however, venture to say, that its morality is as sublime as its diction is chaste and elegant.

Savannah Republican.

North Bend, April 7, 1838.

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion "of the code of honor which decides controversies by a resort to the duel." I comply with your request, and would do so more readily, if I could suppose that any thing that I could say would have any influence in putting an end to a practice which is the cause of so much individual distress and violates so many obligations of the most sacred character.

The arguments which may be used against duelling are so obvious, and have been so often urged by persons much more able to do them justice than I am, that I shall content myself with giving you what may be termed my experience in matters of this kind. And as this certainly does not exhibit the practice in a very favorable light, it may perhaps have a better effect than any mode of treating the subject that I could adopt.

I believe that there were more duels in the North-western army between the years 1791 and 1795, inclusive, than ever took place in the same length of time, and among so small a body of men as composed the commissioned officers of the army, either in America, or any other country at least in modern times. I became an officer in the first mentioned year, at so early an age, that it is not wonderful that I implicitly adopted the opinions of the elder officers, most of whom were veterans in the Revolution, upon this as upon many other subjects connected with my conduct and duty in the profession I had chosen. I believed, therefore, in common with the larger portion of the officers, that no brave man would decline a challenge, nor refrain from giving one, whenever he considered that his rights or feelings had been trespassed upon. I must confess too, that I was not altogether free from the opinion that even honor might be acquired by a well fought duel. Fortunately, however, before I was engaged in a duel, either as principal or second, which terminated fatally to any one, I became convinced that all my opinions on the subject were founded in error, and none of them more so than that which depicted the situation of the successful duellist as either honorable or desirable. It could not be honorable, because the greater portion of that class of mankind whose good opinion of an individual confers honor upon him, were opposed to it. And I had the best evidence to believe that, in the grave of the fallen duellist, was frequently buried the peace and happiness of the survivor; the act which deprived the one of existence planting a thorn in the bosom of the other, which would continue to rankle and fester there to the end of his days. The conviction that such was the case with men of good feelings and principles, was produced by my witnessing the mental sufferings of an intimate and valued friend, by whose hand a worthy man had fallen. Several years had elapsed from the date of this affair, before I became acquainted with him.

We were soon after associated in the general staff of the army, and for the greater part of two years we shared the same tent or barracks room, and often the same pallet. I had therefore an opportunity of seeing the agony he felt, when his mind recurred to the event which had deprived society of a worthy member and himself of an esteemed and cherished acquaintance. Like the unhappy hermit in the tragedy of Douglas, he appeared in his sleep to "bold dialogues" with the ghost of the victim of his superior skill in the use of arms, or more perfect self-possession; and a witness to them might have adopted the opinion of the youthful Nerval, that the happier lot was his who had fallen. "Taking the rules which govern such matters, as the criterion, my friend had nothing wherewith to accuse himself. The quarrel was indeed "fated" on him." Generous as brave, he had done every thing in his power, to induce a withdrawal of the challenge, and when, by a first fire his adversary was wounded, he anxiously desired that the affair might terminate. His proposition was rejected, his second shot was fatal. What an instructive lesson does this story present to him who would resort to this mode of settling a personal difficulty; and who possesses common sensibility, and the principles of humanity and honor. The sad alternatives, his own death or a subsequent life of bitter regret and sorrow. A short experience in the army convinced me, also, that fighting a duel was not an undoubted test of true courage. I know instances of duels, and desperate duels, being fought by

men who would not have been selected by the officers who knew them, to lead a forlorn hope. On the contrary, I possessed the most positive testimony to prove, that some of the bravest of men would not be engaged in an affair of the kind under any circumstances.

Conformably to my plans, as stated in the commencement of my letter, to give you facts rather than arguments, I present you with another reminiscence of my early military life. I introduce it not only to sustain my position, but from the respect I entertain for the memory of a gallant brother officer, long since called to receive, in another world, his reward for having preferred "the praise of God to the praise of men." In the summer of the year 1793, Lieut. Drake of the infantry of the 2d sub-legion, received a marked insult from another officer. Manifesting no disposition to call him to account, some of those who wished him well, amongst whom I was one, spoke to him on the subject, expressing our fears that his reputation as an officer would greatly suffer, if he permitted such an insult to pass unnoticed. The answer that he gave me was, that he cared not what opinion the officers might form of him; he was determined to pursue his own course. That course was no novel in the army, that it lost him, as I supposed it would, the respect of nearly all the officers. The ensuing summer, however, gave Mr. Drake an opportunity of vindicating most triumphantly, his conduct and principles. He had been stationed in a small fortress which had been erected by General Wayne during the winter, upon the spot in which they had the previous day deposited a quantity of provisions, which had been rendered remarkable by the defeat of General St. Clair's army, three years before. The garrison consisted of a single rifle company, and thirty infantry, and of the latter, Drake was the immediate commander. In the beginning of July, 1794, a detachment of the army, consisting of several hundred men, under the command of Major M'hone, being encamped near the fort, which had been escorted from the cantonment of the army at Greenville, were attacked, early in the morning, by upwards of three thousand Indians. The troops made a gallant resistance; but being turned on both flanks, and in danger of being surrounded, they retreated to the open ground around the fort.

From this, too, they were soon dislodged by the overpowering force of the enemy; in the retreat, many wounded men were in danger of being left, which being observed from the fort, the commanding officer, Capt. Gibson, directed his own detachment to take the infantry (Drake's particular command) and a portion of the riflemen, and rally out to their relief. To this Drake objected, and claimed the right to command his own men, and as a senior to the other Lieutenant his right also to the whole command. "O, very well sir," said the captain, "if such is your wish take it." "It is my wish, sir, to do my duty, and I will endeavor to do it, now and at all times," was the modest reply of Drake. He accordingly sallied out; skillfully interposed his detachment between the retreating troops and the enemy; opened upon them a hot fire; arrested their advance, and gave an opportunity to the wounded to effect their escape, and to the broken and retreating companies of our troops, to re-form and again face the enemy. Throughout the whole affair, Drake's activity, skill and extraordinary self-possession, was most conspicuous. The enemy, of course, observed it as well as his friends.

The numerous shots directed at him, however, like the arrows of Teucer, aimed at the heart of Hector, were turned aside by Providential interference until he had accomplished all that he had been sent to perform. He then received a ball through his body and fell; a faithful corporal came to his assistance, and with his aid he reached the fort; and those two were the last of the retreating party that entertained it; Drake made it a point of honor that it should be so. Mr. Drake was fendered unfit for duty for a long time by his wound. He had not indeed recovered from it in the summer of 1795, when he was my guest, when in command at Fort Washington (Cincinnati) on his way, on furlough, to visit his native state, Connecticut. His friends, however, enjoying his presence but a short time; having, as I understood, taken the yellow fever in passing through Philadelphia, he died in a few days after he reached his home.

I have yet another reminiscence, the relation of which may serve the cause you have so much at heart. An officer of the army had so often and so unnecessarily wounded the feelings of another of the same corps, the duties of which made their associations indispensable, that he considered himself bound to demand satisfaction, in the usual way. They met, and the injured man fell; receiving a mortal wound, as it was anticipated he would, from the superior skill of his antagonist in the use of the weapon which they had used. Being possessed of a high grade of talents and amiable character, he had the sympathy of all the officers. With others, I visited

him after he had been removed to his quarters. He expressed a desire to see the officer with whom he had fought, and I was present at the interview. I wish I could describe, as it merits, this interesting scene. The circumstances attending it were so deeply impressed upon my mind that they never can be effaced so long as memory holds its seat.

In the tent, were some half dozen officers, the friends of the dying man, (for, as I have said, he had from his amiable qualities, many and warm ones,) exhibiting unequivocal evidences of their sorrow. Conspicuous above the rest, and near the head of the rude couch, was the manly form of the Commandant of the corps, to which both of the duellists belonged, (the beau ideal of chivalrous valor, and the Chevalier de Bayard of the army,) endeavoring to stifle, as best he could, the feelings which agitated his bosom. At a little distance, and in full view of the victim of his passions, sat the insensible; but I must restrain the indignation which I still feel. He was my brother officer—we shared together the perils of a difficult war—and, in battle, I know that he did his duty—and, whatever might have been his conduct to others, I never had personally any reason to complain of him. But there he sat, apparently, at least, unaffected by the mischief he had done, by burying in an untimely grave a man who had never injured him, whose arm might be needed in the pending decisive battle with the hitherto triumphant enemies of his country, and whose intellect might at some future time have been usefully employed in its councils. The severe bodily pain which the dying officer had for some time suffered, had ceased, and that calm and ease succeeded, which is the unequivocal harbinger of approaching death, and which a gracious Providence has provided for the mortally wounded soldier, to enable him to offer a last prayer for his distant family, if he has one, and for the pardon of his own sins. Turning his intelligent eye upon his late antagonist, he mildly said, "he had desired to see him, for the purpose of assuring him of his sincere forgiveness—that he wished him happiness in this world—and that, as the means of securing it, he recommended to him, with the sincerity of a dying man, to endeavor to restrain the violence of passions, the indulgence of which had deprived one of life, who had never injured him in thought or deed."

I am satisfied that what I have said above does not entirely meet your inquiry, and that you will expect me to state what effect the scenes I have described, had in forming my own principles, and governing my own conduct. I have already stated an entire change in my sentiments on the subject of duelling from those I entertained upon my first entering the army; and for which no excuse can be offered, but my extreme youth, and the bad examples continually before me. In almost every other case, possessed of the deliberate opinions of a man, you might safely conclude that his conduct would be in conformity to them. But such, alas! is not the case with men of the world, in relation to the laws which form "the code of honor." Abstractly considered, they all condemn them, while in practice they adopt them. In all other cases, independent men act from their own convictions, but in this case, upon the opinions of others.

I acknowledge, then, that the change of my opinions, which I have admitted in relation to duelling, had no other influence on my conduct than to determine me never to be the aggressor. But although resolved to offer no insult nor inflict any injury, I was determined to suffer none. When I left the army, however, and retired to civil life, I considered myself authorized greatly to narrow the ground upon which I would be willing to resort to a personal combat. In the determination which I had previously made, to offer no insult or inflict any injury to give occasion to any one to call upon me in this way, (for after witnessing the scenes which I have last described, the wealth and honors of the world would not have tempted me to level a pistol at the breast of a man whom I injured,) I resolved to disregard all remarks upon my conduct, which could not be construed into a deliberate insult, or any injury which did not affect my reputation or the happiness and peace of my family. When I had the honor to be called upon to command the North Western army, recollecting the number of gallant men that had fallen in the former war, in personal combat, I determined to use all authority and all the influence of my station to prevent their recurrence. And, to take away the principal source from which they spring, in an address to the Pennsylvania brigade, at Sandusky, I declared it to be my determination to prevent, by all the means that the military laws placed in my hands, an injury, or even insult, which should be offered by the superior to the inferior officers. I cannot say, what influence this course, upon my part, may have produced in the result. But I state with pleasure,

that there was not a single duel, nor, as far as I know, a challenge given, whilst I retained the command. The activity in which the army was constantly kept, may, however, have been the principal cause of this uncommon harmony.

In relation to my present sentiments, a sense of higher obligation than human laws, or human opinions, can impose, has determined me never, on any occasion, to accept a challenge or seek redress for a personal injury, by a resort to the laws which compose the code of honor.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your fellow-citizen,  
W. H. HARRISON.  
To Aaron B. Howell, esq.

## FOOD FOR THINKING PEOPLE.

The following dialogue, which we find in its travels through the newspaper circuit, is worth forty columns of declamation, and as many more of abstract reasoning. It is plain to the capacity of every man, and is as true as it is plain. Every laboring man—and how few the number in this country who are not compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow—should read this little tract, and ponder it well. N. Y. Com. Adv.

Plain questions and answers between  
Poor Richard and an office-holder with a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Poor Richard.—Captain, I see by the papers that our President has been sending off across the ocean to find out what kind of money the Kings and Emperors take of their people, and how they keep it. Do you know if he's got any answers yet?

Capt. Oh, yes. The United States consuls, you see, have attended to it, knowing it was to help them to get the gold for their salaries.

P. R. Well, I reckon they got answers to please them, then?

Capt. Why, d'ye see, the answers from Hamburg, Bremen, Cuba, Jamaica, Berlin, Frankfurt, in Germany, Leipzig, in Saxony, Munich, Smyrna, Genoa, Leghorns, Constantinople, and Constantinople, show that they require every dollar of the people, or revenue in any shape, in specie. Not a single dollar does the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, King of Sweden, the Grand Sultan, or any of those arbitrary monarchs, take of their subjects but the real Benetton shiners, sir, or the hard silver—they don't touch a dollar, sir, of bank tags, nor don't put a dollar in the banks.

P. R. Well, well; I reckon specie must be easy got in these countries; the people get likely wages there for work, as there is no bank aristocrat. These specie emperors and brokers, &c., give fine prices for work, don't they?

Capt. Why to that, d'ye see, their subjects don't need as much as ours do here, as things are cheaper there.

P. R. Well, is land cheap, too?

Capt. Oh, the subjects don't own the land, it all belongs to the Dukes and Lords.

P. R. What does the word subjects mean?

Capt. Subjects means that they are under their Kings, Dukes, &c., just like you are under President Van Buren.

P. R. Why, how long have these subjects been working for their Kings and Emperors and Dukes and Lords, and haven't got no land of their own yet?

Capt. Why its some time since I studied geometry, but I guess these empires are rather older than the American Revolution.

P. R. What! and the subjects haven't earned any land of their own yet, and getting specie for wages? why, how much do they get for a day's work?

Capt. Why, the President don't report what wages the subjects get, for he thinks the subjects ought not to expect too much from the Government, and he never thought of asking how much they got for their work.

P. R. Well, I'm sorry our "democratic" President didn't think a little about the people, while he was learning how the Kings and Emperors take care of themselves. Well, I was asking George Jacobs the other day, who came from Holstein, and he says they only get seven pence a day for work, and board themselves; and there's some in our neighborhood who came from Danzig, from Hamburg, and from Bremen, and they say they got from 41 to 8 pence a day and boarded themselves; they got from 52 to 100 shillings a year, and find themselves. Why, Captain, ain't that the reason they can't get to own any land there—they get such starving wages?

Capt. I'm very busy now, my dear sir; the mails is just coming in—but you ain't going to vote for old Granny Harrison, I hope, are you?

P. R. Why, Captain, you are in a great flutter; I've seen you fore now stop and talk an hour, and let all the mails in the country come and go. I wish you just to answer me one question, and if you can't do it, nor none of the office-holders about here, just send on to Amos Kendall, and get him to answer it in the Extra Globe you give me.

Capt. Well, what is it? Be quick, for I'm in a hurry.

P. R. Be patient, Captain, perhaps you'll have leisure after awhile. It is this: How long would it take a man at 7 pence a day, and find himself and family, to clear enough to buy 80 acres of land? And another query is, if it is such a fine thing to have specie wages and low prices, what on earth is the reason that these people are coming over by hundreds and thousands from their specie kingdoms, and going to work at a dollar a day in this bank-ridden country to get land? What on earth is the reason, Captain? Can you tell? And what's the reason the common people own their own land in this country, and don't in the specie countries? What can it be?

Capt. Pshaw! I see you are a Federalist.

From the Gloucester Telegraph.

We give the following communication a conspicuous place, and trust that it will not be without its effect in silencing at least one of the many wicked slanders of the enemy.

## TO HONEST METHODISTS.

We ask you to look at the following statement of facts:

Bishop Soule, D. D., one of the most pure and distinguished methodists in the U. States, was asked in the presence of the Rev. Leonard B. Griffing, (who, heretofore, has been a supporter of Martin Van Buren.) "What is the public and private character of Wm. Henry Harrison?" The Bishop replied—"I consider Gen. Harrison's character without reproach. He has been my neighbor; I have often been an inmate of his family, and I consider his house as one of the best houses, for Ministers, in all Ohio."

The Bishop is well known for his great prudence, and in the same conversation, when asked how he thought Gen. Harrison would administer our Government, replied—"I believe the affairs of this nation would be as well administered by Gen. Harrison as by President Van Buren, or any of his friends."

Mr. Griffing is extensively known in all this region of country, and he had the magnanimity and manly independence to communicate to the writer the foregoing facts.

## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOVERNOR KINNEY, OF ILLINOIS.

Mount Pleasant, Illinois, July 10, 1840.

Dr. A. G. Henry, Chairman of the  
Whig Central Committee of Illinois:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 6th ultimo, which you have done me the honor to address to me, on the part of the Central Committee, has this moment come to hand, and I regret that I am so indisposed, (having been confined to my room for three weeks with a fever,) that I shall be compelled, in part, to answer your several inquiries by referring to a portion of my recent publications, which, I think, will fully answer your first interrogatory.

You ask me, if in yielding my support to Gen'l Harrison for the Presidency, I have deserted any of the Democratic principles which I have heretofore advocated? I answer, unhesitatingly, that I have not; and, as an evidence of it, I beg leave to refer you to my letter addressed to the Hon. A. W. Snyder, at his request, which letter was published in the Madisonian, Backwoodsman, State Register, and other papers; and I would thank the editors of those papers to re-publish the letter, as it will show the people what my views were upon the Sub-Treasury scheme many years ago. In the letter referred to, I expressed my decided opposition to the present ruinous Sub-Treasury system, which is now looked upon as a threatening storm, which will desolate and lay waste our Trade and Commerce, and bring our people to poverty and want.

I will continue to advocate the original principles which Gen. Jackson avowed and which Martin Van Buren promised to carry out; and, in view of which promise, I warmly supported his election to the Presidency. But Mr. Van Buren has himself abandoned those original measures of Gen. Jackson, by three urging upon the people the Sub-Treasury system, which the people, through their immediate Representatives, have thrice rejected. When he first recommended the adoption of the present Sub-Treasury system, he promised to go "in accordance with the wishes of the People." He has failed to do so. I therefore am compelled, from a sense of duty to myself and my country, to say that I cannot, under any circumstances, be induced to yield him my support; at least, not until I can support him on principle.

When Gen. Jackson retired from office, he left the Government in a more prosperous, independent, and happy situation, than any other nation on earth; and what, let me ask, is the condition of the country now?

Let every true lover of his country, every true republican, reflect upon the situation we are now placed in. Let them also reflect that in all countries, where the Sub-Treasury is in operation, the labouring class remain in poverty, without any hope of bettering their condition

—the rich daily growing richer upon the labor of the poor, and are in consequence enabled to support monarchy, priestcraft and aristocracy,—which, when connected together, are a trinity of articles which no country has yet been able to compete with; and the warfare against which has cost money and blood enough to make every reflecting person cry out in the language of the prophet, "Oh that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep over" the misery and sufferings in store for the people of this nation.

A Standing Army must be connected with this abominable scheme, and notwithstanding Washington, Jefferson, and all their successors in the Presidential chair down to Mr. Van Buren, recommend a small number of troops in time of peace, yet we find that the present Executive, through the Secretary of War, has recommended the raising of an army of 200,000 men, one half to be under pay, and the remainder ready to be called into service at a moment's warning.

The power which such an army would give the President, both physical and political, must be evident to every reflecting man. They are to be called militia instead of regulars, for the purpose of securing to them the right of voting, which is not allowed to regular troops; thus placing under the control of the President 200,000 voters to be used as may best suit his interest. And should he at any time be disposed to place a Crown upon his head, he would have at his command 200,000 bayonets.

These are some of the principal considerations that have induced me to pledge myself to support Gen. Wm. H. Harrison; and I would appeal at this time to the original Jackson Democrats, with whom I have so long acted in good faith, to say whether Mr. Van Buren did not ride into office on the wings of Gen. Jackson's popularity? and I would ask them also, if they did not vote for Mr. V. Buren because he promised to carry out the principles of Gen. Jackson's first administration? I am free to acknowledge that I did.

In the second place, you ask me if the Republican party with which I acted in 1812 and '13, constitutes any portion of that party which supported Mr. Clinton in opposition to Mr. Madison? In answer, I say, it did not. The old De Witt Clinton party were generally known, and always termed in those days the "Anti-War Federal party." They supported Mr. Clinton because he was a rank Federalist, and an uncompromising opponent of the War. It was on that ground I myself opposed him, believing then as I do now, that his election would have proved ruinous to the liberties of the people. That Mr. Van Buren then supported De Witt Clinton, is matter of history, that will not be denied.

In conclusion, I would affectionately appeal to the old Jacksonian Democrats, to come out boldly and fearlessly in favor of their original principles, and their own pecuniary interest. Go to the polls and cast your votes for the Old Hero of the West—the man who fought the battles of your country, and to whom you are indebted, in a great measure, for your present quiet homes, and the liberty and freedom which we now enjoy.

I have the honor to remain your obedient and humble servant,  
WILLIAM KINNEY.

## REASONS FOR CHANGE.

The following are the plain-spoken reasons given by Wm. H. Gray, esq., editor of the Statesman, published at Vevey, in Indiana, for having abandoned his former association with the Van Buren party, to lend his aid to the cause of Harrison and Reform: Nat. Intelligencer.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

As we have been somewhat associated with the Van Buren party for some years past, it may occasion some little surprise, affected or real, in certain quarters, on seeing our name at the head of this paper. A proper defence, therefore, to our former associates, compels us to frankly state that we have abandoned the support of the present Administration, not because we are tired of true Democratic principles, or of the great mass of honest men with whom we have heretofore acted, but because we are tired, disgusted, and even alarmed at the anti-democratic and dangerous practices of those who enjoy the confidence of that party; because we can no longer support an Administration of corruption, whose practices are notoriously at war with its professions, and whose pernicious influence, like the poisonous breath of the scorpion, is now sweeping over the length and breadth of this land, carrying moral death and destruction in its onward course—an Administration which, in the outset, laid down economy and the integrity of public functionaries as its leading principles, but whose practices have been so little in accordance with these principles that the public expenditures have been almost trebled, and instead of integrity among public functionaries, the modern Democratic principle that the "victors belong the spoils," and the scrupulous exactness with which Mr. Van



Buren strikes it out, has rendered the term of thousands of offices within the gift of the President as merely so many means whereby to reward partisan services; thus openly encouraging political and moral depravity, and proclaiming to the world that, in this enlightened and Christian republic, venality and party subservience are quoted at a premium by its Executive!

Follow citizens, this may seem very strong language, but we sincerely regret that the facts justify it. Our faith in the honesty and purity of purpose of the present Administration was long since shaken; but party spirit, that incubus which infects the land, pride of opinion, and other causes combined, induced us to overlook many of its shameful practices, in the vain hope that they were the results of temporary party excitement; but developments are daily making which satisfy us, at least, that such is not the case, but, on the contrary, that they are the inevitable results of a settled course of policy, which if longer persisted in, will change the character, if not cause of either the annihilation of our institutions. It is a well-known fact that nine tenths, if indeed not all, the appointments made by Mr. Van Buren have been as rewards for past, or as bribes for future partisan services, without the slightest regard to the honesty or capacity of the individuals thus appointed, and many of whom are notoriously known as the most servile, unprincipled scoundrels, morally and politically, that this or any other country could possibly afford.

#### AND ANOTHER.

The Grenada (Miss.) Reporter, one of the ablest and most thorough-going of all the Van Buren papers in Mississippi, has struck the black flag of loco focism and sent the starred and striped banner of Harrison fluttering to the sky. We copy the following from the last number of that paper:

"We frankly confess, we are convinced we have been in error—doing wrong to ourselves, our country, and posterity, in the humble and hearty support we have hitherto rendered the Administration, we therefore abandon it. We have believed that the policy of the Administration would promote the prosperity and happiness of our country. It is now plain to our mental vision that a more ruinous policy, one more destructive to all the great branches of industry and trade, which make up the sum total of our country's business, wealth and prosperity, could not be pursued. We see that most energetic and enterprising of our citizens daily failing around us; we can see every branch of business stagnating—every trade and profession suffering—we see all the chief staples and particularly the great staple of the South, depressed to a degree totally ruinous to the producer; we see the government itself, with all its boasted self-sustaining powers, after separating itself from the people, and floundering in the mazes of a labyrinth 'experiment,' reduced to the necessity of issuing batch after batch of treasury shipplasters to pay off its creditors. We have seen all these things more in pity than in anger; and seeing them, instead of realizing the prosperity and happiness so long promised by the Administration, and believing ourselves in error in sustaining it, we now abrogate our allegiance to locofocism, and renounce hitherto all favor, affection, and fealty."

From the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: In passing through Middleburg, Loudon county, Virginia, a few days ago, the Rev. Robert Cadden stated to me the following circumstances: That on Christmas eve, about the year 1815, General Harrison arrived in Williamsport, Washington county, Md., and stopped at Towson's tavern. The Rev. James Reed, now in Baltimore, had previously made an arrangement with his congregation to meet him at a certain house in town, before day on Christmas morning, to form a procession to march to the church, singing an anthem in celebration of the nativity of the Saviour of the world. They passed by the house where Gen. Harrison was sleeping. The next morning, a certain gentleman saluted the General, saying, "Sir, I am very sorry that your rest was disturbed this morning by the singing of a parcel of enthusiasts." The General replied, "I assure you, sir, my rest was not disturbed, for I thought it was the most heavenly music I ever heard, and greatly approve of it on such an occasion; and if the people would, instead of illumination, celebrate their victories in that way, and by thanksgiving in their churches, it would much better become a Christian nation."

As General Harrison is now occupying so prominent a station before the American people, I have thought proper to give the public, through your columns, the above narrative, hoping that it may have some influence on the minds of the reflecting and the religious of all Christian denominations in the selection of our next Chief Magistrate.

JOHN C. GREEN.

Brooktown, Frederick co., Va., July 13.

From the Whig Banner.

Whigs Responsible for the Extravagance of the Administration—Trickery exposed.

The loco foco federal orders think to shield their party from the just odium of the profligate waste of the public money, by alleging that the Whigs vote for the appropriations. This they think a sufficient justification, but will the people who bear the burden? What is that party worth, who with a considerable majority

in either House of Congress and a President armed with the veto power, will silently permit the majority to waste and squander the public treasure without let or hindrance? Such a majority, such a party deserves the hearty contempt of every freeman.

But how is the fact? Have the Whigs voted for these excessive expenditures without remonstrance? No—even the attempted defence of desperate Locofocism is without substantial foundation, when examined into.

Every appropriation Bill first is considered by Congress, in committee of the whole. Here amendments are offered for extravagant purposes, by some loco foco—the amendment is opposed by the whole Whig party—or a motion made to strike out an improper appropriation, is voted down by the majority. The Bill takes its form in committee, and is offered to the House for adoption.

In committee of the whole, the yeas and nays are never taken and recorded, and when the bill reaches the House, the "previous question" or gag rule is applied, so that the Whigs are compelled to vote, either one way or the other, without having the liberty to dissent to any particular obnoxious item. They are compelled either to vote for the whole Bill, with its improper items—or vote against the whole, although its passage may be indispensably necessary to a continuance of the Government. But in the House upon the passage, the yeas and nays are recorded, and are often recorded; Yes, although the Whig voter may have strenuously objected in committee, the whole, to many extravagant appropriations.

We could cite numerous instances, but a few will suffice for the present. In Committee of the whole on the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill, Mr. Ogle moved to strike out the following clause:

"For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds, three thousand six hundred and 65 dollars."

In committee of the whole he delivered his famous speech on the splendor of the Palace. In the same committee did the Hon. Ed. Stanly expose the extravagant expenditures upon the Branch Mint at Charlotte, and at the same time moved to reduce the superintendent's salary to \$1,500. Amendment after amendment is continuously offered, and as often rejected. The able speeches of Bond Graves, Gonds, Proffit, Botts, and in fact, nearly all the Whig speeches exposing the extravagance and corruption of the party in power, calling for a reduction in the appropriations, were delivered in committee of the whole, and yet because they were compelled to vote in the House for such that they have previously denounced, in preference to stopping the wheels of Government, their votes are to be made a justification for the grossest extravagance.

As a further evidence, let us recur to a better test. For the first seven years of General Jackson's administration, the Whigs had a small majority in the Senate, and enabled them in a measure to restrain the extravagant disposition of the Locofocism in the House. For those seven years the Expenditures of the Nation averaged only 16 millions of dollars a year. Early in 1820, Mangum, Tyler, and Leigh resigned, being instructed out of their seats, and their places filled by administration men, gave "the Party" the majority. From that time to this, instead of 16, the average a year has been 35 millions of dollars; showing a clear increase of expenditure per year of 19 millions. Yet the Whigs are to be made the scape goats of Locofoco extravagance. This defence they say is no humbug, but as to Log Cabins and Hard Cider, oh, humbuggers!

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

#### THE CROWNING ACT OF THE LITTLE MAGICIAN'S TRICKERY.

The last Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from Mr. Van Buren to a Committee of gentlemen in Elizabeth city, in which he professes to respond to certain political queries addressed to him.

This letter, like all the others which have emanated from the distinguished author, is equivocal and jesuitical from beginning to end, saying a very little in a great many words, and to use a homely phrase, travelling around his elbow to get to his thumb. The questions addressed to Mr. Van Buren, and to which he replies, ask his opinion on the subject of Abolition, the Bank, Internal Improvement, Tariff, and the Standing Army.

To the three first questions he returns the answer given in his letter to the Shocco Spring Committee.

On the subject of the Tariff, he says he is "seriously friendly to the Compromise Act," but refers to a former exposure of his views, which contains the following sentence, which we ask our readers to mark:

"Although my official acts in relation to the protective system might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it, nevertheless, proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress."

Here we have a distinct avowal that Martin Van Buren, the "State Rights" Republican candidate for the Presidency, "believes the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress." Now, we appeal to every

State Rights anti-Tariff man to say, whether the above opinion does not cover the whole ground taken by the most zealous advocates of protective Tariffs. "Commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, are strictly within the constitutional power of Congress!" John C. Calhoun, George M'Duffie, "do you hear that?" Southern State Rights men, who believe that, under the "Constitution," Congress can pass no Tariff act but one which is solely intended to raise revenue, "do you hear that?" Will you, hereafter, have the effrontery to say that you support Martin Van Buren because he is on constitutional grounds opposed to the Tariff? In what particular are Martin Van Buren's opinions on the Tariff question less objectionable than those of General Harrison? General Harrison says that, believing a Tariff of protection to be constitutional, he will abide by the Compromise; Mr. Van Buren says that, believing "commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products," he is "seriously friendly" to the Compromise. Will some friend of Mr. Van Buren be kind enough to point out to us the vantage ground over Gen. Harrison, which, on this subject, he occupies, for we candidly confess that we are unable to perceive it?

But we now come to the most important part of Mr. Van Buren's letter, that portion in which he has disgraced his office of President of the U. States, and stained his character as a gentleman, by telling a deliberate falsehood; that portion in which he has proved himself to be the tool of tools, and has followed the lead of Thomas Ritchie, the pack horse of the administration. In reply to the interrogatory, "do you approve of Mr. Poinsett's bill for the reorganization of the militia?" Mr. Van Buren enters in to a long rigmarole of argument and defence. He comments on the deplorable evils of our militia system—quotes precedents furnished by other administrations—refers to the reports of the Militia Committees of the two Houses on Mr. Poinsett's plan, in which the plan is said to be the most "economical, democratic and unexceptionable" one ever presented to the consideration of Congress, and winds up by denying that he ever saw Mr. Poinsett's plan until after it was submitted to Congress, and at the same time avows his belief that the plan itself is "unconstitutional."

Here is a humiliating spectacle for the people of the U. States to gaze upon!—The President of the Republic, who is sworn to support the Constitution, first "recommends" "a plan" to Congress, and some months thereafter comes out with a declaration not only that he never saw the plan, but that he believes it to be unconstitutional! Where was Mr. Van Buren on the 20th of March, when the plan was submitted under the sanction of his recommendation, that he did not come forward and disavow his connection with approval of it? He surely "saw" the plan after it was published by order of Congress, and must have known then, as well as he knows now, that its provisions were unconstitutional! How dared he, a sworn officer of the Government, permit his endorsement to give currency to a plan which he believed to be unconstitutional? Mr. Van Buren will find it difficult to answer these questions to the satisfaction of the honest people of this country. He will find it hard to make them believe that these scruples of his are not an after-thought conjured up for purposes of political effect. And the people will be found still more hard to convince, when they remember that "three months" elapsed between the President's recommendation of the plan and the attempt of his friends to exonerate him from a knowledge of the details, and that seven months elapsed before the President opened his own mouth on the subject, leaving, during this time, this matter, involving a violation of the Constitution, to the care of his subalterns and creatures, such as Thomas Ritchie and Joel R. Poinsett. But if this plan is unconstitutional, why did not the Military Committee of Congress reject it at that ground?

These committees, the majorities of which were composed of the President's political friends, solemnly declared the plan of the Secretary at War to be the most "economical, democratic, and unexceptionable" ever presented to the consideration of Congress, and this opinion was endorsed by the President's official organ.

Is a violation of the Constitution either "democratic" or constitutional? Should the President, as an honest man, have stood by and seen his political friends lend their countenance to a scheme on "the faith of his recommendation," without informing them that he believed the plan to be unconstitutional? Why did the President wait until the adjournment of Congress before he declared his opinions? Instead of writing an electioneering letter to the people, he should have addressed himself to their representatives, and have told them that he had discovered the plan which he recommended in his annual message to be in violation of the Constitution which he had sworn to support, and that so believing, he was bound to inform them that he no longer "recommended it to their consideration." This course of conduct, while it would have convicted him of shameful neglect of duty in recommending a plan before he had examined it, would have rendered the unmanly and prevaricating course which he has since pursued unnecessary.

But, fellow-citizens, Mr. Van Buren was thoroughly conversant with the de-

tails of Mr. Poinsett's plan as far back as the commencement of the last session of Congress. His own message proves it, his own silence up to the present period proves it, and Mr. Phelps' letter to Mr. Rives, published in our paper of the 4th inst., proves it, beyond all doubt. So that we are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the Chief Magistrate of the United States has not only "strongly" advised Congress to violate the Constitution of the country, but has been base enough, in the face of the whole world, to attempt to extricate himself from the difficulty by telling a deliberate falsehood.

#### EXTRACT FROM MR. OGLE'S SPEECH.

But, sir, it behoves the friends of Martin Van Buren on this floor to carry themselves with all becoming modesty, when they desire to pour out their sympathies in the cause of the Revolutionary soldiers. They should on such occasions always bear in mind the conduct of Martin Van Buren in the New York Convention, in regard to the right of suffrage. They should not allow themselves to forget that he advocated in that convention what he denominated "a wholesale restrictive provision," which would have deprived (had it been adopted) the soldiers who fought under Montgomery at Quebec, and under Wayne at Stony Point, of their votes. The friends of Martin Van Buren should also remember that he has never been distinguished for his admiration and love of Revolutionary soldiers. On this subject let me narrate a true story, almost in the very language of a member of Congress from the state of New York, from whom I had it. Pending the extra session of Congress in the month of September, 1837, an old Revolutionary soldier, by the name of Johnson, then residing in the county of Orleans, in the state of New York, but at this period a resident of Niagara county, in that state, visited Washington for the purpose of getting a pension. He had previously made several written applications but without success. He arrived in that city, with abundant testimony as to his integrity, moral character, industry, &c., and had besides several private letters to the President, addressed to him by personal and political friends living in Orleans county, among whom were Judges James and Canine, strongly recommending Mr. Johnson to his notice. Thus fortified he called immediately after his arrival upon the Representative from the district in which he resided, but found that gentleman confined to his lodgings from extreme illness, and utterly unable to render him any advice or assistance. The old soldier, however, stated his case and business to the colleagues of this gentleman, lodging in the same house; and they advised him to call at once upon the President at the proper hour, and deliver his letters addressed to him, together with his other papers. After failing to get admission into the Executive Mansion the following morning—"the string of the latch being pulled"—he returned the attempt the succeeding day, and having been allowed to enter, submitted his case. Mr. Van Buren hastily glanced at the old veteran and his papers, and referred him to the Secretary of War without further remark. From the latter he received as cavalier a rebuff as he had from the President. He then called on the members from Western New York, before referred to, and stated to them the result of his interview with the President and Secretary of War. He stated that his case was one of painful hardship, as upon the advice of friends in whom he reposed the utmost confidence, he had travelled over five hundred miles to get that which no one could doubt to be his just due, and, having failed to get his case even respectfully considered, he found himself wholly destitute of means to return home.

He was advised to pay another visit to the President to call his attention particularly to the private letters addressed to him; to mention the hardship of his situation, his destitute condition, and his utter inability to return home without pecuniary aid from the person to whom he came so strongly recommended, or from some other unknown source. He accordingly again waited on the President. Now, here, sir, was a glorious opportunity for Martin Van Buren to exhibit his love and affection for a soldier of the Revolution. Here was a fit occasion for Martin Van Buren, out of his abundant treasures, to relieve the wants and distresses of a man whose blood had been shed in achieving American liberty. Here was presented an enviable situation for a generous and noble-hearted philanthropist to minister with a bounteous hand to the necessities of a poor war-worn soldier. Here, sir, was a most desirable opportunity, not only for the display of liberality, but for the outpouring of a grateful and feeling heart towards the men by whose valor, patriotism, and blood the independence of the nation had been secured. Here was a time to clothe the palsied limbs, and to feed the hungered stomach of a veteran who had cheerfully expended the strength of his youth in battling with his country's foes. But, sir, how did Martin Van Buren acquit himself on that memorable occasion? Publish it not in Gaiety's procession is not in the streets of Ashelon, he acquitted himself in a manner most disgraceful to his station. After the old patriot had partially laid his case before him, and without at all heeding him, or waiting until he got through with his statement, the President flippantly turned upon his heel, ordered the servant to give "the fellow" a dollar and show him the door! which dollar was a shin plaster, and turned out to be as worthless as the heart of the donor—it was not

worth a farthing! Yes, Martin Van Buren, the President of these twenty-six united but sovereign States, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of this great nation, who is in the annual receipt of twenty-five thousand dollars in gold and silver from the People's Treasury, and who will, on the 3d day of March next, have received for official services the enormous sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and two cents of the People's in the plenitude of the boundless liberality of his magnificent heart, absolutely gave the old Revolutionary soldier one whole shinplaster dollar!!!! And that whole shinplaster dollar not worth a copper! Yes, sir, one whole shinplaster good for nothing dollar, to defray the old soldier's expenses on his weary pilgrimage home, a distance of more than five hundred miles. Was there ever exhibited, since the days of Noah's flood, so striking an instance of cold, sordid, heartless meanness, refined by the keen, unfeeling insult which accompanied it. For the credit of human nature, which found an unfit representative in the person of the President, I will add that, upon being informed of the result of the old soldier's application to the Executive, some half a dozen members from Western New York made up a purse of thirty dollars, sufficient to carry the old man home comfortably. He set off satisfied, to use his own emphatic and expressive language, "that the People's Representatives were very clever sort of folks, but that the President, Martin Van Buren, was a terrible mean man."

#### KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Martin Van Buren opposed the war of 1812, and did all he could do to defeat the election of the patriotic Madison, thus showing to the world his love of Federal doctrines and his hatred of democracy.

Keep it Before the People.—That at the time when the fleets of England plundered our ships, and impressed our seamen, the thoughts of Martin Van Buren were still in favor of peace; thus showing the inherent cowardice of his nature and want of sympathy with his suffering fellow citizens.

Keep it Before the People.—That Martin Van Buren, in the Convention to amend the Constitution of N. York, made a speech in favor of a property qualification, and urged in justification of excluding Revolutionary soldiers from the right of suffrage, that it made no difference how unjust it might appear, as to the old veterans who would be all dead, in the course of fifteen years.

Keep it Before the People.—That Martin Van Buren was in the same Convention the strenuous supporter of giving to negroes the right of voting, provided they held a sufficient amount of property to enable them to exercise the right of suffrage.

Keep it Before the People.—That Martin Van Buren holds the aristocratic doctrine, that property alone, not talent, or usefulness to society, qualifies a man to have a voice in the choice of his rulers.

Keep it Before the People.—That the whole of the 27 foreign monarchies from whom Van Buren asks direction how he shall administer the affairs of the republic, approve of his principles, and would rejoice should he succeed in reducing the people of the only free nation on earth to a level with their own obedient and degraded subjects.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Van Buren has confessed, in his last annual message, that twenty-two of the despotic Kings and Emperors of Europe, approved fully of the Sub Treasury scheme, by which three-fourths of the people's earnings will be transferred to the pockets of the office-holders.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Martin Van Buren is at this moment, to all intents and purposes, a monarch, wanting only the power to prevent the people from expressing their disapprobation of his inquisitive designs.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That he is now exerting his energies to obtain this power by creating a standing army of two hundred thousand men, to be used for the purpose of putting down "combinations," or, in other words, "conventions," of the people, thereby violating the Constitution, which guarantees to all citizens the right peaceably to assemble and take measures to have their grievances redressed.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That the whole policy of Van Buren's administration is at war with their best interests, and destructive of their nominal prosperity. Let it be known throughout the length and breadth of the land, that a crusade is now going on against the rights of workingmen, whose wages are to be reduced to ten cents a day. Spread it from East to West, from North to South, that the decree has gone forth that a sheep's head and pluck, is a sufficient reward for a day of hard toil. Let every dweller in the "Log Cabins" of the country know the fact, that a Loco Foco Congressman has declared that the "hard-fisted" laborers of America can, and should, subsist without meat, and that potato soup, onions and garlic, are good enough for the men who, in the estimation of Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Thomas H. Branton, and Senator Walker, are only fit to be placed on a level with the serfs of Russia, or the black slaves of the West India Islands.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That General William Henry Harrison will be the President on the 4th of March next, and will rectify the evils under which the country suffers, and restore the Government to the pure Democratic principles of Jefferson and Madison.

From the Greenburgh Patriot.

#### THE END OF "EXPERIMENT."

The boasted "experiments" of our national rulers, which have been in a course of trial for the past eight or nine years, seem to have been entered into in the most precipitate and heedless manner—without receiving the deliberate thought of even one man, let alone the representatives of all the people, as the constitution contemplated. Thus, we might expect where so much is left to accident, they have jumped from one "experiment" to another, until they have finally experimented the Government out of cash and credit. The Administration reminds us of the concealed fellow who fancied that he was blacksmith sufficient to make a broad ax. He procured the quantity of iron and steel requisite for such an instrument, and commenced operations; but some how or other he permitted so much of the iron to burn and waste that there was soon not enough left for the broad ax. The bystanders allowed him to be unfortunate. He blamed the coal, and the hammer, and the anvil, and the iron, and concluded to alter his plan and make a hatchet out of the material which he had left. So he hammered, and blazed, and blazed and hammered, without judgment and without experience, till he burnt it too small for a hatchet. He saw drew his sword wisely across his brow, and gave the subject a "sober second thought." A thought struck him that he would make a hammer; he knew he would do that his genius led most particularly that way. But later, or his ignorance more probably, so ordered the matter that the iron had like to have burnt entirely up, before any thing in the shape of a hammer was fashioned. "Blast the thing!" cried the chap-fallen behind of Vulcan, as he turned the quid in his mouth and the poor battered remnant of metal in his tongs, "I know what I can make—I can make a darned great sizz!" and he accordingly plunged it into the slack-tub.

Our bungling and ignorant Administration have wasted so much of the people's material, that there is now scarcely enough left to make even a sizz! Suppose we kick the pretended smith out of the shop, and put in a man that understands his business.

Used Up.—One Robert Price, who happened to be in Buffalo some months since, and who then and there happened to make what purports to be an affidavit, in which he states he saw Gen. Harrison with a black cockade on his hat. It now appears by affidavits from some ten of the most respectable citizens of Trumbull co., Ohio, where Price resided, that at the time he states he saw Gen. Harrison wear the cockade, he was but a boy, working on his father's farm in New Jersey—and that while a resident of Ohio, his character, for truth and veracity, has been more than once impeached in courts of record. The records of Court are given in to substantiate this fact. So much for the Price affidavit, or which the Argus has made much capital. Thousands of others are known to be in the same boat. [Dunkirk Beacon.

From the Times and Republican.

Who kept himself out of harm's way during the war of 1812? Van Buren.

Who opposed our old tried friend of Virginia, James Madison and his measures? Van Buren.

Who supported the old blue light Federalist? Ask Henry Hubbard, Van's friend in the Senate, he will answer, if he tells the truth—Van Buren.

Who voted for the high tariff of 1828, the great wollen bill, supporting his own individual interest, having \$20,000 worth of sheep? Van Buren.

Who supported President Jackson in the proclamation and force bill? Van Buren.

Who went to the Court of St. James, and had sons to return, having spoken disrespectfully of his own government by which his nomination was not sanctioned? Van Buren.

Who voted to erect toll gates across the Cumberland, or National Road, and to charge all citizens for travelling thereon? Van Buren.

Who was nominated to fill the office of President by Gen. Jackson, was elected by that recommendation and not by merits of his own? Van Buren.

Who approved the 200,000 Standing Army bill in the strongest terms, that obnoxious measure which his friend Ritchie says he never saw? Van Buren.

Who is it that was not satisfied with silver plate, but must have gold at the people's expense? Van Buren.

Who is it that could not sleep in a bedstead made in the United States, but must have a French imported one? Van Buren.

Who is the Northern man with Southern principles, who advocated the right of negroes to vote with white citizens? Van Buren.

Who approves negro testimony against respectable citizens of the United States, and by which an officer of the Navy was dismissed? Van Buren.

Who wants more light before he can venture an opinion upon abolishing slavery? Van Buren.

Who said Van Buren belonged to the lower order of animals, the fox and weasel? John C. Calhoun.

Who said John C. Calhoun would not use the truth when a lie would answer his purpose? F. P. Blair.

Who will have leave by the voice of the people to retire, and attend to his private concerns at Kinderhook, 4th of March next? Van Buren.



# ABSTRACT

Of the result of the Election in Orange county, for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Sheriff.

	Governor	Senate	Commons	Sheriff
Hillsborough	411	180	180	57
Morrow	180	180	180	57
John Holt	38	20	40	18
Fogelman	41	30	14	13
Comings	59	30	24	8
Michael Holt	59	30	24	8
Geringer	59	30	24	8
Wm. Holt	47	150	38	87
Fancett	69	183	31	86
Lee's store	69	183	31	86
Alston Hall	41	91	30	48
Nichols	10	81	7	54
Turner's Mill	74	27	25	14
Horne's	159	36	29	11
Wilkerson's	79	165	29	67
Hendon's	30	40	11	17
Trice's	30	40	11	17
Chapel Hill	136	53	50	81



HILLSBOROUGH.  
Saturday, August 15.

Those indebted to the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscription, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make payment. Subscribers in Orange, who will not be in town, will have opportunities of sending the amount of their accounts, during the County and Superior Courts, by some of their neighbors.

Our thanks are due to the citizens of Orange for the large increase of patronage which they have bestowed upon us during the past year. If, in addition, punctuality would be observed in the payment of dues, means would be afforded by which we should be enabled to improve the appearance of our paper, and otherwise make it more worthy of the support it receives.

## THE ELECTIONS.

We are gratified in being able to announce the complete success of the Whig cause in Orange county. We have elected a Whig Senator and three Whig Commoners; Mr. Jones, (Van), was elected by the aid of Whig votes, which he received from motives of personal friendship. A table exhibiting the votes in the different election precincts will be found at the head of this column; from which it will be seen that Willie P. Mangum has been elected in the Senate; and William A. Graham, Nathaniel L. King, and Dr. Michael W. Holt, Whigs, and Cadwallader Jones, Jr. Van, in the Commons. The vote for Governor may be considered as testing the strength of parties in this county, that being strictly a party question. Orange may therefore be considered a Whig county.

**Fact.**—In this county the Vans have succeeded, as will be seen by the following statement, copied from the way bill brought by the stage this morning:

Morehead, 1030	Saunders, 1137
Warren, 465	Whitaker, 541

**Person.**—In Person the Vans have succeeded in electing their whole ticket; Williams in the Senate, by a small majority; Chambers and Jones in the commons, without opposition.

**Chatham.**—We have been favored with the following returns from Chatham, which show her to be thoroughly Whig:

Morehead, 1075	Saunders, 603
Albright, 590	Emmerson, 207
M'Clenahan, 1030	Rogers, 608
Guthrie, 1064	Foushee, 539
Clegg, 1011	Hamlin, 160

**Bertie.**—L. Bond, senate; L. Thompson and J. R. Gilliam, commons; all Whigs.

**Columbus.**—Powell, commons, Van. Greene—J. Taylor, commons, Whig. Greene and Lenoir—James Whitfield, Van.

**Halifax.**—Andrew Joyner, senate; Benjamin Pope, S. H. Geo and Bartholomew Moore, commons; all Whigs.

**Hyde.**—Thomas Ballance, commons, Whig.

**Johnston.**—Josiah Holder, senate, Van;

J. Tomlinson, Van, and Jesse Adams, Whig, commons.

**Lenoir.**—Windal Davis, Van, commons.

**Northampton.**—Harold Faison, senate; Samuel B. Spruill and Jacobs, commons, all Whigs.

**Tyrrell & Washington.**—D. C. Gayther, Whig, senate.

**Warren.**—Weldon N. Edwards, senate; Wm. Eaton, Jr. and John H. Hawkins, commons; all Vans.

**Wayne.**—John Exum, senate; Curtis H. Brogdon and Elias Barnes, commons, all Vans.

## Indiana right side up!

A slip from the office of the National Patriot, transmitted to us by a friend, furnishes the following gratifying intelligence from Indiana.

Centerville, Ia. Aug. 6.

## Glorious & unprecedented Victory!

We have the pleasure of announcing, by the following official returns of Wayne county, the most decided and complete victory ever before obtained in this county.

The sun of Austerlitz has indeed risen upon us. The people have arisen in their might, and Reform, Reform, Reform, reverberates and re-echoes from one end of the state to the other. The days of Martin the Magician and his rule have been numbered—Tilghman A. Howard made a private gentleman, and SAMUEL BIGGER and SAMUEL HALL elevated to the chairs of state.

The freemen of Indiana have declared in favor of WM. HENRY HARRISON, their early defender and Governor. "Republicans are not ungrateful." The people have declared that they are fully competent for self government, and can dispense with the executive—one man power dictation of Martin Van Buren. Henceforward he has permission to retire to his cabbage patch at Kinderhook—and all the people say amen.

The official return of votes given in the several townships in Wayne county, at the annual election held on Monday, August 3, gives the following result:

FOR GOVERNOR.	
Samuel Bigger, (Whig), 2,897	
Tilghman A. Howard (Van) 1,273	

[The whole Whig ticket was carried by almost identically the same vote.

In addition to the above returns, we have also received the following glorious and heart-cheering intelligence from the surrounding counties, which, though not official, our friends abroad may rely on as very nearly correct.

Union, 142	Whig majorities.
Fayette, 337	
Henry, 731	
Randolph, 373	
Delaware, 315	
Hancock, 50	
Marion, 304	
Hamilton, 225	
Rush, 308	
Montgomery, 200	
Decatur, 635	
Madison, 400	
Hendricks, 475	
Putnam, 300	
Vigo, 800	

## LATER AND GLORIOUS.

Our good friend in Wilmington will accept our thanks for the following GLORIOUS NEWS!

Wilmington, August 10.

Dear Sir:—From the passengers arrived here this morning from the South, we have heard the most cheering accounts from the Alabama Elections. The changes have been unprecedented in the annals of the country, and should the balance of the State, to be heard from, give any thing like the votes of the counties which I give you below, Alabama will stand foremost among the States that have thrown off the collar of Locofocoism.

Tuscaloosa, 900 Whig maj. (C. C. City's county.)

Greene, 500	do.
Perry, 40	do.
Dallas, 287	do.
Montgomery 200	do.
Lowndes, 375	do.

(Dixon II. Lewis's county.)

Bulter, 200	do.
Chambers, 375	do.
Mobile, 100	do.

Autauga, divided.  
Bibb, Shelby, Monroe, Sumter, Pickens.  
All Whigs: Exact majority not ascertained.

**More good Signs in Virginia.**—We have items of intelligence from different quarters of the state, all concurring in representing the progress of the good cause to be onward. In some sections it is advancing rapidly, in others more slowly, but every where it is on the increase.

The news from Southwestern Virginia, or "Little Tennessee," is especially cheering. There some counties have undergone a total revolution, and where as late even as last spring, there were not two dozen Whigs, there are now a majority for Harrison. Grayson is one of these noble counties which has thrown off the trammels of party, repudiated the Federal Administration, and raised the old Republican standard of Harrison. A gentleman in a letter of the 31st of July, writes: "Such a revolution in favor of Harrison as has taken place in this county, is unprecedented in the political annals of the state." The intelligence is confirmed by other letters.

[Richmond Whig.

**Gen. Harrison in South Carolina.**—The Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle of the 22d ult., contains the proceedings of a spirited meeting in Abbeville district. Noticing these proceedings, the Chronicle says: "We firmly believe that, if the friends of Gen. Harrison in every district in the state, were to get similar meetings, and use proper means to disseminate light among the People, a revolution could soon be effected that would go far to redeem the character of our state from the imputation of blind idolatry of Mr. Calhoun, and slavish submission to his dictation."

[Nat. Intelligencer.

**Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.**

New York, August 5.

The Whigs of Kennebec and Somerset (Maine) have put on their electoral ticket Hon. Thomas Fillebrown, who was an elector of Jefferson, in 1804, and of Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams.

Professor Cleveland, of Brunswick, Maine, declines the appointment of commissioner to survey the Northeastern boundary line.

The militia scheme of the government, which has so much attracted the attention of Virginia, now begins to attract much attention in the North and East. That, with the direct-tax scheme to be tacked on to the sub-Treasury, is supposed to be the ulterior and great measure to be consummated, hereafter, as stated some time ago in the Evening Post.

It is stated that the sub-Treasury Receiver in this city has fired upon the Bank of America in which to keep his accounts.

New York, August 8.

State-sub Treasuries are beginning to be urged. The Evening Post today has a communication calling on the party to carry "the divorce" into the states. Of course, what is proper and just in Washington is so at Albany, Richmond, and capitals elsewhere.

New York, August 9.

Unsettled and stormy weather in many parts of Great Britain, particularly in the North, creating much anxiety respecting the crops, and tending to an advance in the prices of breadstuffs. American flour in bond has risen from 1 to 2 shillings.

A revolution in various parts of Syria against the army and government of Mehmet Ali. Beyrout has been taken by the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon. Mehmet Ali is making the most vigorous efforts to suppress the insurrection.

The redoubtable Caba has taken refuge in France. He crossed the Pyrenees on the 6th ultimo with 8,000 men, and was immediately arrested. The French Government are puzzled what to do with the 8,000 Carlists now in France.

The accounts from some of the manufacturing districts of England are distressing. Property invested depreciates much for want of work, and laborers, of course, suffer much for want of bread. The tendency of prices is downward. For the future much depends upon the harvest.

The penny postage system continues to give much satisfaction in England, and a new plan is started by circulating advertisements on the postage covers, so that the covers are now sold at nine pence a dozen, and it is hoped that, in the end, by such a circulation of advertisements, postage may be made free. How much behind England we are in this reform!

## GEN. HARRISON AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Gen. HARRISON, on his journey to the Greenville Treaty celebration, was every where met and received by his fellow-citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.

He addressed the People at Hamilton and Eaton on his way.

On his approach to Hamilton, he was met five miles below town by a cavalcade of the military and citizens, and escorted in. The Intelligencer says, the People "had turned out in thousands, and the noble enthusiasm with which he was received, showed unerringly that the heart's best feelings went up to the mighty about that huffed" and gave him a most generous and hearty welcome."

The General addressed the immense crowd, of both sexes, at the Court house for an hour and a half. Of the charac-

ter of that address we shall say very little, preferring to let each hearer form his own estimate. It was evidently entirely unprepared. He gave his views of the causes of the present embarrassment, and suggested a remedy. Reflecting the spirit of the immortal Washington, he warned the People against an excessive indulgence in party spirit. He condemned, in glowing terms, the concentration of power in the hands of one man, and quoted upon this subject Gibbon, Patrick Henry, and Jefferson. He paid a manly tribute to those soldiers who composed Wayne's army, and concluded with a lofty appeal to his calumniators and slanderers, to give him, not sympathy, but justice. We cannot avoid quoting his closing sentiment. It was in substance this: "I only ask of those opponents who are disposed to investigate my career, to throw off the mantle of prejudices, in which the spirit of party has enrobed them, and to give to my actions the calm, dispassionate investigation which, as jurors, they are bound to give a fellow-citizen on his trial. Do this, and should my countrymen decline supporting me, I shall remain contentedly in the retirement I once thought would be perpetual and never cease to offer up my prayers for that country which I have long endeavored to serve faithfully, and whose prosperity is ever the dearest wish of my heart."

The General's health is excellent. He spoke with great ease, and in a voice that was heard distinctly throughout the whole assemblage.

He left on Sunday morning, under the escort of a number of our citizens, who accompanied him to the Preble county line, where he was met by the Preble delegation, 300 strong.

**From Mississippi.**—A letter to the editors from a gentleman at Natchez, dated late in the last month, says: "Politics run high in this state. The Locos are giving way; changes are daily heard of; even Postmasters, to my own knowledge, have renounced Van Burenism. Mississippi is certain and sure for Tip and Ty. The Natchez Free Trader (a leading Administration paper at Natchez) has expired without a groan."

**Pennsylvania and New York.**—A letter to the editors from Tioga county, dated on the 5th instant, says: "General Harrison's prospects in this section of Pennsylvania are truly encouraging; and I do not think it is saying too much to declare my solemn conviction that he will assuredly receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania."

"The state of New York will most certainly reject the 'Magician' at the ensuing election by at least 15,000 majority."

"The leading men in the Van Buren party in Yates county (New York) have held a meeting condemnatory of the sub-Treasury; and men from the Van Buren ranks are coming over upon the side of the People by hundreds."

**The United States Frigate Macedonian.**—She was taken into the dry dock, in Charleston, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. She passed in all standing—guns and all on board precisely as she came from sea, three days since. This is the first time this has ever taken place at this dock, although we are informed that the frigate Columbia was taken in the same manner a few years since at Norfolk. There seems to be no sort of difficulty in the operation, and it certainly saves a vast deal of labor and expense.

The bottom of the Macedonian, although by no means so foul as some we have seen, is covered all over with small barnacles, which must have retarded her sailing in a very material degree. When the frigate Constellation was taken into the dock last year, her bottom was completely covered with pretty good sized oysters—this was after a three years' cruise in the West Indies. The Macedonian has only been out half that time. She has the very same guns on board she had when taken from the British in 1812, viz. fourteen long 18 pounders on her gun deck, and nine 32 carronades and one long 18 on her quarter deck and forecabin—total, 24 guns. Her copper seems to be in excellent order, as we could see no place that was in the slightest degree ragged. She will sail again in the course of a few weeks.

Boston Atlas.

## FROM FLORIDA.

From the St. Augustine Herald, 24th July.

A sergeant and a corporal belonging to Company B, 2d Infantry, were killed by the Indians on the 12th instant, about four miles from Fort White. The bodies were afterwards found horribly mutilated.

On the 14th instant five dragons, under a sergeant, in passing from Pilatka to Camp King, were fired upon near Fort Russell by a band of Indians, numbering from twelve to twenty warriors. Two of the soldiers were wounded, and one of them, as we understand, was shot in the thigh and fell from his horse. He was assisted by his companions to remount, and effected his escape with the rest.

Colonel Harney has not been deterred by the heat and rains and insects of the summer from seeking the Indians, and destroying, if possible, the grain crop, before it shall have been gathered and taken away. He is again in the field with a command of dragons, scouring the country between Fort Mellon and New Smyrna. Courage and untiring energy such as this must one day go far to achieve a repose for Florida.

From the St. Augustine News.

Fort Downing, which had been abandoned on account of its unhealthiness,

was burned, since the 3d instant, by Indians. Several new rats were seen on the Sawannee by the steamer Osceola.

On Saturday last a stick, to which was attached a hair-like substance and a small bundle of 15 sticks, was found on the ground where the last murders on the Picalata road took place. The solution of this is said to be, the sticks indicate fifteen killed, and the hair-like appendage that they were scalped.

The detachment of volunteers which left on Tuesday, the 14th instant, for the south, proceeded as far as Spring Garden, and returned on Friday night without having seen any of the enemy.

General Armstrong, it is understood, will make his headquarters, during the summer, at the new depot of Pilatka. The change of the old location is considered most favorable, both as regards economy and the facility of transportation.

## WESTERN ELECTIONS.

On Monday last the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri held their elections for State Legislators, &c. Though the results of these elections will afford some light as to the state of public opinion in reference to the Presidential election which is to take place three months hence, yet, in one of the States, where none in the Union is more certain to vote for Harrison and Tyler, we shall not be surprised at the election of the Van Buren candidate for Governor. We refer to Illinois. There are circumstances which give a strength in the contest to that candidate which will have no operation upon the Presidential election.

Nat. Intel.

**Governor M'Nutt, of Mississippi,** has issued his proclamation declaring that the Union Bank, the Bank of Vicksburg, and the Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company, have forfeited their charters by failing to redeem their ten dollar notes. The President of the first named institution has made a publication stating that the bank feels its duty to disregard the provisions of the act under which the Governor proceeded, on the ground that the same is unconstitutional.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

**From Vera Cruz.**—The barque Una, arrived at New York, sailed from Vera Cruz July 16th.

Among the passengers in the Una are Don Pedro F. del Castillo, Joaquin V. de Leon, and Lucas Palacios, Mexican Commissioners, appointed under the late Treaty with the United States. They are to meet the American Commissioners at Washington, and there proceed to an adjustment of the claims pending between the two countries, whether of American citizens upon the Government of Mexico, or of Mexican citizens upon the Government of the United States.

John Coffin Jones, ex-late U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands, has also arrived in the Una.

From the Whig Banner.

## THE MAN THAT ANSWERS.

We are authorized by three gentlemen of this village to astound modern loco-foco Federal Democracy, by the following announcement—

That these three gentlemen on the TWENTY FIRST OF APRIL last, addressed Martin Van Buren, a respectful letter, containing the following interrogatories, and requesting an answer as early as convenient.

"1st. Do you entertain the opinion that Congress, with the sanction of the President, is clothed with the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia?"

"2d. Do you believe that Congress can admit a new and sovereign state into the Union, upon conditions?"

"3d. Do you believe that a state after being admitted into the Union upon certain conditions would be tied down perpetually to those conditions, and be obliged to observe them forever? If not, how long?"

"4th. Would you refuse to admit Florida, or any other state or territory into the Union, unless such state or territory should first insert in her Constitution a clause prohibiting slavery?"

"5th. Do you or do you not approve of appropriations, by the General Government, for the purposes of internal improvement, in the limits of the several states?"

That such letter was directed to Washington City in due manner and form, and properly mailed on the 24th of April last. The required information remains yet to be furnished; no answer has been returned.

The Appalachian Gazette presents the following accurate picture of the present state of our political affairs to its readers:

"What a spectacle do the United States present to the world! After 20 years of peace and prosperity, with but one little cloud or speck of war in Florida—free from national debt, with a Treasury overflowing with millions—commerce flourishing, and prosperity blessing our empire every where—behold, as if by magic, in a few short years, calamity and ruin are spreading over our land, trade is broken up, produce reduced so that it will not pay for the labor that made it; our National Treasury bankrupt, and the mighty energies of a mighty

nation paralyzed. It is time to change our rulers; we have tried too long politicians by trade; let us try a western farmer of plain sound sense, of known and tried honesty and patriotism. We cannot be coerced by any change; we must therefore be bettered."

## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

It is a well authenticated fact, and known to all intelligent reading men, that the Secretary of the Treasury has informed Congress that the faithful officers employed by Jackson and Van Buren, have, in the last ten years, stolen from the public funds in their charge \$2,060,000, being upwards of fifty-seven tons of Spanish dollars. This cannot be denied, as the Administration has acknowledged it. According to Secretary Woodbury's report to Congress, Swartwout alone has stolen thirty-four tons of dollars!

The question naturally arises, on these admitted facts,—Has a single individual of those robbers of the people been punished?

Not one of them!! We defy the supporters of this imbecile and dishonest Administration to prove the reverse. Fellow citizens, weigh and consider this matter! Stealing specie by the Ton and with impunity, speaks badly for the national honor.

**Industry of Massachusetts.**—According to an official report made to the Legislature, (an abstract of which is given in the Philadelphia Inquirer) it appears that the product of the great branches of manufacturing industry in Massachusetts, during the year ending in April, 1837, was \$91,800,000, of which sum the three principal items were, cotton fabrics, \$17,409,000; woolen, \$10,399,000; and fisheries, \$7,592,000. If to the products of manufacturing industry, be added the earnings of navigation & agriculture, it is estimated that the whole annual product of the industry of Massachusetts exceeds \$100,000,000; which divided by 700,000, the population of the State, gives \$140, as the average value of the annual labour of each man, woman, and child in the community. The whole value of the industry of the cotton growing country of the Southern States, with a population of 2,500,000, is equal to \$100,000,000; and the annual value of the labour of each man, woman, and child in these states, is estimated at only \$40. Baltimore American.

Every President since Washington has been a lawyer. Mr. Van Buren is a lawyer. We would not say anything against an honest lawyer, but other things being equal, we think the People will incline to try a farmer once in fifty years. Now is the time, boys of the Ball and scythe, to do it. North Bend offers you a true-hearted farmer, who is ready to mow on his farm, or fight, or perform the duties of President for his country, just as you say. Would it not be well for the People to let the old farmer try his flail at Washington? We think there would be a shaking among the dry bones. Bangor Whig.

The New York Courier well observes that the genius of the Federal Administration in matters of finance is admirably illustrated in the payment of \$125 in cash for fire-wood per cord, the issue of irredeemable post-notes of \$50 as a metallic currency, and the protest of Government paper, as in the recent instance at New Orleans, in the amount of \$157,761.

**Proscription for opinion's sake.**—Isaac Delong, Postmaster at Rehoboth, Perry county, Ohio, some weeks since declined soliciting subscribers for the Extra Globe, and came out in a newspaper declaring his intention to vote for the Reform ticket, when Dr. Jackson volunteered his services to obtain "half dollars" for Anos. About two weeks after the renunciation of Mr. Delong, he was removed, and this same Dr. Jackson appointed in his place.

Indiana Palladium.

A METHODIST CAMP MEETING will be held at Cedar Grove, eight miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Thursday, the 13th day of September next.

## Obituary.

Died, in Perry county, Ala., near Marion, on the 30th of July, Mr. JAMES B. PALMER, formerly of this vicinity.

Died, in Perry county, Ala., near Marion, on Sunday, August 2d, Mrs. OZDIEUX COLLIER, formerly of this county, near Chapel Hill.

## METHODIST CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Pleasant Green, seven miles east of Hillsborough, to commence on Thursday the 30th of August next.

## Methodist Camp Meeting.

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July 29.

33—



## THE POWER OF SPEECH.

There is another power, which man should cultivate according to his ability, but which is very much neglected in the mass of the people, and that is the power of Utterance. A man was not made to shut up his mind in itself; but to give it voice and to exchange it for other minds. Speech is one of the grand distinctions from the brute. Our power over others lies not so much in the amount of thought within us, as in the power of bringing it out. A man of more than ordinary intellectual vigor, may, for want of expression, be a cipher, without only significance in society. And not only does a man influence others, but he greatly aids his intellect, by giving distinct and forcible utterance to his thoughts. We understand ourselves better, our conceptions grow clearer by the very effort to make them clear to another. Our social rank too, depends a good deal on our power of utterance. The principal distinction between what are called gentlemen and the vulgar lies in this, that the latter are awkward in manner, and are especially wanting in propriety, clearness, grace, and force of utterance. A man who cannot open his lips without breaking a rule of grammar, without showing in his dialect or brogue or uncouth tones, his want of cultivation, or without darkening his meaning by a confused, unskilful mode of communication, cannot take the place to which perhaps his native good sense entitles him. To have intercourse with respectable people, we must speak their language. On this account I am glad that grammar and correct pronunciation are taught in the Common Schools in this city. These are not trifles; nor are they superfluous to any class of people. They give a man access to social advantages, on which his improvement very much depends. The power of utterance should be included by all, in their plans of self-culture.

Dr. Channing.

**Gen. Harrison.**—While surrounded by all that is most flattering to a noble heart, fame, the certain evidence of the love and esteem of his countrymen, and the sure prospect of the richest and most glorious reward which they can bestow upon him for his past faithful and devoted services to his country, private griefs hang heavily upon his spirit. Heaven, as if to remind him of the emptiness of earthly honors, is visiting him with afflictions in the domestic circle. He has buried, since 1835, three sons; recently he had consigned to the grave another, a young and promising son, just entering the age of manhood; his youngest and only remaining one is suffering from a severe, morbid disease, the participant in all the varied vicissitudes of joy and sorrow of his eventful life, still continues dangerously ill, and, it is feared, is about to be taken from him.—*N. Y. Express.*

**Mr. Preston's Questions.**—Some short time since in the Senate, Mr. Clay of Alabama, replied to a speech made by Mr. Preston in opposition to the Standing Army Bill. Mr. Clay, having been excessively laudatory of Mr. Van Buren and denunciatory of Gen. Harrison, and having proffered to answer any question that Mr. Preston might seek to propose, was catechized by the South Carolinian somewhat after the following fashion:

You are a supporter of Martin Van Buren, do you approve his instructions to Rufus King to vote against the admission of Missouri into the union with the right of holding slaves? NO—replied Mr. Alabama Clay. Does the Senator from Alabama approve of Mr. Van Buren's support of De Witt Clinton, the peace candidate, against James Madison the war candidate? NO.

Does he approve of Mr. Van Buren's vote in reference to the toll gates upon the Cumberland road, and his action generally, while in Congress, in reference to Internal Improvements? NO.

Does he approve of Van Buren's votes in favor of the Tariff of 1824 and 1828? NO.

How then do you support Mr. Van Buren, when you denounce every act of his public life?

Mr. Clay answered that Mr. Van Buren was now sound upon these subjects.

How know you that? said Mr. Preston; and is it not as proper for me to try and judge Mr. Van Buren by his past acts, as it is in you to try Gen. Harrison for acts of 20, 30, and 40 years ago?

To this Mr. Alabama Clay made no answer, and was as dumb as an oyster!

"Don't know whose Corn."—A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carry-

ing the corn to the mill for the poor house in the town in which he lived, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner:—"John, they say you are a fool—that you don't know any thing." "Hah, hah," said John, "that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things.—But I can tell you what I do know and what I don't know." "I am glad to hear it," replied the miller; "now let us hear, John, what do you know?"—"I know," answered John, "that miller's hogs grow fat." "Very well, that's true," John now please to inform me what you don't know." "I don't know," said John, scratching his head, "whose corn they are fed on."

## Copartnership.

THE subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Goods which belonged to Paul, Mollan & Co., and will continue

**The Importing and Wholesale Dry Good Business,**

UNDER THE FIRM OF

PAUL, M-ILWAINE & Co.

As the business will be conducted on the same principles which governed the former house, the new concern respectfully request a continuation of the very extensive support which that firm experienced.

DARCY PAUL,

JAMES M-ILWAINE,

MOSES PAUL.

Petersburg, Va., July 7. 33-5w

## Lost or Misaid.

NOTE of hand, given by Matthias Helet to the subscriber for thirty-nine dollars and fifty three cents, dated in March, 1837, with a credit upon it for five dollars. As said note was never transferred by me, all persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

JAMES M-ADAMS.

August 1. 33-3w

## Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadows, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON.

July 15. 30-4w

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that I have this day set my son, John W. Younger, at perfect liberty to transact his own business, make his own contracts, pay his own debts, manage his own farm and claim his own product from said farm, as if he had arrived to the full age of twenty-one years. Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of July, 1840.

RICHARD YOUNGER.

July 22, 1840. 31

## Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Amalgamated Battalion in the third Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Catherine Coble's on the 7th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and Court Martial, and on Saturday the 8th, at eleven o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as law directs, for Battalion exercise.

MARTIN COBLE, Major.

July 8, 1840. 29

## Methodist Camp Meeting.

CAMP MEETING will be held at Pleasant Green, seven miles east of Hillsborough, to commence on Thursday the 20th of August next.

July 29. 32

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE subscriber, at the request of several gentlemen, has consented to give instruction in the French Language at early candle light, at the Masonic Hall, as soon as a class is formed of such a number as to justify his attention. Terms very moderate.

J. ODEND'HAIL.

July 29. 33

## Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of prime WOOL; or upwards of 75 pounds of this year's Lambs, just taken off of his improved stock from Major Davis's importation, suitable for Hatters, with second shearing for Hats or Mixing, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing, suitable for Blankets or double wool Cloth, &c. &c. No quality to exceed forty cents per pound.

MICHAEL HOLT.

July 29. 32

## To all whom it may Concern

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that I have this day set my son RANDOLPH McCOLLUM free and at perfect liberty from my control, to transact business for himself, to make his own contracts, pay his own debts, as I am determined to pay no debts for him, and to act for himself as if he had arrived to the full age of twenty-one. Given under my hand the 25th day of July, 1840.

LEVI McCOLLUM.

July 29. 33-5w

## Flour, Meal & Bacon.

For Sale, by J. J. FREELAND.

May 4. 20

## SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 36

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

## CALL AND SEE!

## NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co., it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. Jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 22. 18

## NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.

Ladies' ditto.

Silver Levers, English and French Watches.

Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.

Fine Gold Guard Chains.

Gold Seals and Keys.

Miniature Cases.

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.

Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.

Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.

Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.

Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.

Shell and Tin Music Boxes.

Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.

Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.

Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93

## Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 91

## Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, vs. Nicholas Holt and others.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Jacob Holt, deceased, David Cotner and Milly his wife, Henry Coble and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

J. WEBB, C. M. E.

July 20, 1840.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

County Court—May Term, 1840.

John Carlton, vs. Isiah T. High.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isiah T. High the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there to plead to the same, or the land involved on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 50. 38-6w

## Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24

## Wool in Rolls.

For sale by THOS. W. HOLDEN.

July 29. 31

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26

## NEW GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS.

Do. do. Blue do.

Do. do. Invisible Green do.

Casimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings.

Brown and Irish Linens.

Thread and Cotton Diapers.

Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins.

Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars.

French, English, and American Prints.

Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets.

Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats.

Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.

Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.

Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn.

Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar.

Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles.

Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger.

Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 21

## Carding Wool.

THE subscribers' Machines are in good order for the despatch of business; and if the Wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enoe Mills, five miles east of Hillsborough.

June 17. 22

## For Sale.

LOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard, Herring, Cheering and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.

Cigars, Pipes, &c. Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Currant Juice, &c. &c. &c.

A PARKS.

June 17. 26

## For Sale.

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.

R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c.

Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.

Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do. Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26

## Methodist Protestant Camp Meetings.

CAMP meetings will be held at the following places, viz:

At Smithfield, Chatham county, commencing on the 25th July.

At Giles's School House, Randolph, on the 22d August.

At Tabernacle, Guilford, on the 19th September.

At Mount Hermon, Orange, on the 26th September.

Brothers and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. CARTER.

May 27. 23

## A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the languages usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood, and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY, JOHN DALY, ALEX'R. HALL.

Ridgeway, Warren co., N. C.

April 25, 1840. 12-6w

## Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by Avery & Richmond, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEVINS, Caswell county. STEPHEN DOBSON, do do GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29

## Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost